

DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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POETRY.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Two snowflakes born of winter's storm
Fell through the air—
Two downy flakes of star-like form
Beyond compare.
One rested on the sun-kissed ground,
And thawing, died;
While the other, sheltered by a drift of snow,
And death defied.

Two human souls, by God's decree,
Were sent to earth:
Each with a different destiny
Was given birth.
One struggled 'gainst an evil fate,
Nor long survived;
The other, born of happier state,
Grew strong and thrived.

Oh, who can solve the hidden sense
Of God's design?
We trust in His omnipotence
And love divine.
Not length of years, but deeds sublime,
Can call us blest.
He longest lives, who in his time
Has lived the best.

STORY TELLER.

LOVE TRIUMPHS.

Without his red necktie Mr. Solomon Boggs would have been insignificant, if not an absolute nonentity, but with it he became at once pompous, bold and aggressive. Involuntarily his chest expanded beneath it, until it stuck out like a drum major's, and the whole splendid aggregation of necktie, shirt front and bosom rose and fell with deep self-satisfied undulations.

Decidedly Mr. Solomon Boggs, with his toilet duly performed by his valet and his commission as first functionary to the lord mayor reposing snugly in his coat pocket, was a person upon whom the awe-struck looks of ordinary people were bestowed with the more reason as none of them ever saw him in the privacy of his chamber existing without his teeth, and his hair, and his left eye, and his red necktie.

Another fact that went a long way with the ordinary people was that Mr. Boggs, besides his honorable position and the emoluments incidental thereto, was the possessor of a vast amount of property. He had so many houses that he had to employ three agents to collect the rents and look after the repairs and abuse the tenants, all his own spare time being consumed in his efforts to have his taxes reduced to about half what they should have been in the regular order of things.

The house which he himself inhabited was a very wonderful structure of iron and stone and brass, altogether suitable as a place of residence for a man of his exalted station and means, being finished inside most exquisitely and equipped with every modern contrivance for making existence endurable and giving employment to plumbers and bellhangers.

But there was, in spite of all this magnificence, a thorn in the flesh of Mr. Boggs.

He had a daughter. This fact, considered in the abstract, should be regarded rather as a blessing than otherwise. But when it is taken into consideration that this young lady was as homely as a bald-headed pheasant and had lived, in spite of her money, to the mature age of seven and thirty without a suitor for her hand, the chagrin of Mr. Solomon Boggs can be understood.

Beautiful compounds of every description had been applied to the unresponsive countenance of Miss Elizabeth Boggs without the faintest shadow of success. The vendors of the compounds, fearing that some harm might be done to the reputation of their wares, sought to defend them by saying that they couldn't be expected to turn a witch into a Venus, and went about with the air of persons who had been deeply injured and whose confidence had been abused.

Therefore when Mr. Solomon Boggs went down to his office to pick his teeth in his capacity of first functionary, he generally bore a heavy heart along with him. During the day he was frequently occupied with schemes for the disposal of his daughter in marriage, and saw in every man he met a possible son-in-law who would lift from his soul the burden that oppressed it.

But up to the thirty-seventh year of his daughter's existence the only man who had wooed her was a gentleman from Mexico, who, just in the nick of time, was found to possess three other wives.

So tormented and irritated did Mr. Boggs become that little by little his subordinates became filled with fear

and uneasiness and scarcely ventured to raise their eyes before him lest they should call down upon themselves some ebullition of temper and a discharge from their situations. Pennyboy, the chief clerk, whose duty it was to do all the work that should have been done by Mr. Boggs himself, and to scatter over his desk every morning a huge mass of papers to make it look as though the first functionary was a terrific man of business, began to think seriously of resigning voluntarily, to save himself the pain of a dismissal, and of establishing with his savings a small cigar stand on the corner.

Pennyboy and Mr. Boggs had at one time got along capitally together, but the former having let out in an unguarded moment that he was already a married man and the father of twins, their intimacy had drifted into coolness with the greatest rapidity.

In a secluded street where lodgings were to be obtained at a ridiculously low figure, and where the principal features of the landscape consisted of washed clothes hung out to dry and clouds of soot emanating from the chimneys, lived James Peruke.

Right across the court from James Peruke lived Margaret Muffins, and between them there existed a romantic feeling that belonged to sylvan groves and babbling brooks and was entirely out of place in such a locality. James Peruke belonged to that unfortunate class of persons who are poor, but proud. He held a very inferior position in the office of the honorable the secretary of the coastwise trade, where he conscientiously performed the tasks of nineteen high officials who on their parts lent a tone of dignity to the office.

But the love that existed between James and Margaret was not a broad and butter sentiment, the lack of those elements indeed being the only drawback to his happy consummation. It was an affection that had been cemented by years of close companionship and toil, and which bade fair to live on forever in spite of the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Often and often had impossible schemes for getting along in the world been proposed by James, and others equally impossible by Margaret, but their very impossibility rendered them fruitless.

It was while affairs were in this state, in the widely different spheres of James Peruke and Mr. Solomon Boggs, that chance brought them into contact with each other.

Mr. Boggs, having attended a meeting of the committee on pros and cons, was walking home in a very bad humor when he chanced to get his foot wedged in between two paving stones so tightly that he could not draw it out again.

James Peruke, happening along and seeing the predicament, hastened to lend his assistance and soon succeeded in setting the foot free again, for which act of kindness Mr. Boggs bestowed a smile upon him, and then, acting upon the constant impulse which possessed him, invited him to his house to take dinner and meet his daughter.

James being a gentleman, albeit poor, bowed with much grace and accepted.

The acquaintance thus formed grew apace, and it was not long before he was a regular visitor at the house of the first functionary and was thoroughly posted about everything therein, including Miss Elizabeth Boggs. As the frequency of his visits increased the heart of Mr. Solomon Boggs beat high with hope. His demeanor was no longer fierce. Slowly but surely the fish was nibbling at the hook, and it was only a matter of care, prudence and time when it should be successfully landed.

But all this time the heads of James Peruke and Margaret Muffins were filled with a wild and desperate scheme.

James, when he visited Miss Boggs, assumed a loverlike familiarity. He uttered tender nothings. He allowed his hand to stray idly over the back of her chair and sighed distally as he spoke of the tremendous distance that separated him from her. All this was duly imparted by Miss Elizabeth to her father, and he agreed with her that the only thing that prevented an avowal on the part of James Peruke was his delicate recognition of his poor estate. Decidedly that obstacle must be removed. A word to the honorable the secretary of the coastwise trade from his friend, the first functionary of the lord mayor, would set everything to rights.

"Your ear, my lord," said Mr.

Solomon Boggs at the first opportunity, and as result of what he whispered into it the assistant secretary handed a bulky document to the custodians of seals and impressions, who put a stamp on it and handed it in his turn to the chief of the sixty-first division. The chief of the sixty-first division immediately waited upon James Peruke, who sat at his desk copying a report submitted by the commander of the Ninth brigade to the first lord of the shot tower, and informed him that he had been created seventeenth inspector of the royal inkstand. He imparted this information with a magnificent bow, and drawing forth the commission, duly sealed and inscribed, presented it.

Seventeenth inspector of the royal inkstand! For a moment James Peruke's head swam, and he was entirely unable to grasp the situation. It was so immeasurably above his highest expectations. The chief of the sixty-first division himself was a veritable pigmy in comparison.

As soon as he could collect his senses James started to ask the chief if he might absent himself for the day, but remembering the station he now held he looked bored instead and remarked:

"I think—aw—I think I will go home. Please convey my regards to the honorable the secretary of the coastwise trade and tell him I shall call to pay my respects to-morrow."

The chief of the sixty-first division bowed obsequiously. Then James Peruke went out into the street and hailed a hansom.

"Drive me to 111 Mud court," said he to the driver, and away rattled the cab to its destination.

All this time Margaret Muffins was quietly pursuing her household vocations unconscious of the great events that were transpiring.

Suddenly the door was flung violently open and in came James, the seventeenth inspector of the royal inkstand, breathless, exultant, happy. In a trice the situation was explained and the necessity for prompt action plainly seen. The cab was waiting outside, and Margaret ran up stairs to put on her bonnet and came back looking so prettily that James Peruke felt a tremulous thrill run down his spinal column and come out at the tips of his fingers and toes.

And now a cloud began to settle over the household and person of Mr. Solomon Boggs. Day after day went by, yet James—James who was to marry Elizabeth—did not come. The old gloom and melancholy settled over everything. Pennyboy renewed his purpose of going into the tobacco business and began to make inquiries for a suitable shop.

Again and again did Mr. Boggs go up to the office of the seventeenth inspector of the royal inkstand, but an inflexible attendant said Mr. Peruke was engaged and could not be interrupted under any circumstances. The first functionary was in despair.

Finally the Daily Termagant came out with a graphic account of a gorgeous reception given by the wife of the Hon. James Peruke at which noble persons were present in great numbers. Mr. Solomon Boggs read it while he was at breakfast and swooned. As soon as he came to his senses he hastened to the honorable the secretary of the coastwise trade and demanded that James Peruke's commission be revoked.

The honorable secretary looked grave. He was afraid it couldn't be done. The appointment had been made and confirmed, and the occupant of such a high office as that of seventeenth inspector of the royal inkstand could not be tampered with. It would be too dangerous. Then he dropped his voice to a confidential whisper and spoke of the peril of unpopular acts. Really it was a matter in which he must decline to interfere. With an aching heart Mr. Solomon Boggs withdrew and turned his steps in the direction of his own place of business.

"What are you doing, sir," he demanded fiercely of Pennyboy on his arrival.

"Nothing in particular, sir," said Pennyboy in much trepidation. Mr. Boggs glared at him savagely. "Nothing in particular!" he howled, smiting his desk with his fist. "You are always doing nothing in particular. Do you suppose that you are going to draw your salary for doing nothing in particular? Get out of here, sir!"

Pennyboy ruefully retired. It had come at last, but the shock was greater than he had anticipated.

When he had gone, Mr. Boggs sat down in his chair and groaned.

As for the seventeenth inspector of the royal inkstand, he remained in the enjoyment of his high office and generous salary, the actual inspection of the inkstand being attended to by an intelligent boy of nine years who washed it out and refilled it every morning, and was paid sixpence a week for doing so.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A Play by Deaf-Mutes.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE XAVIER DEAF-MUTE UNION.

The work of the Jesuit Fathers connected with St. Francis Xavier's Church and College seems to be limitless says *The Catholic Review* of February 4th. On January 30, in the theatre of the college was produced a classical play entitled "Valerian and Tiburtius," a drama in three acts. The cast of characters was made up of deaf-mutes, hence the play was called a pantomimic entertainment. This is the first time a classical play was ever rendered by deaf-mutes. At first sight it would seem that such an entertainment would tax the credulity of those who never beheld such a production under such circumstances. But it must not be forgotten that it was the Jesuits who undertook the labor of such a presentation. The music was first class and was produced by Mr. Charles L. Van Baar and the celebrated banjoists, the Dore Brothers. The costumes were beautiful and of course historically correct in every detail. The same may be said for the beautiful scenery. As for the acting—and necessarily and indeed it was acting of the highest type—no praise is too great. It was intelligent to a degree, and the young fellows, the actors, deprived of hearing and speech, seemed to take as deep an interest in the unique performance as the best in the audience. They delivered their lines with the speech of gesture, look, nod, emphatic action of the mouth, graceful motion of the hands, in the body, rhythmic and obedient to the meaning of the play. It was a wonderfully played drama, as unique as it was successful. Following will be found a full synopsis of the programme.

VALERIAN AND TIBURTIUS.

A DRAMA IN THREE ACTS.

FIRST REPRESENTATION.

Almechias Preter of Rome, Mr. J. F. Donnelly

Valerian, a Christian, Mr. J. F. O'Brien

Tiburtius, brother of Valerian, Mr. F. Cassidy

Astutus, a Centurion, Mr. Thos. J. Grogan

Blaesus and Severus, Lictors, Mr. F. Hayden and Mr. H. J. Kennedy

"Wilt thou hear music, Hark! Apollo plays,"—*Shakespeare.*

Overture, Mr. Charles J. Vail Boar.

Prologue, Mr. James Russell.

MUSIC.

ACT I. Scene I.—An apartment in the house of Almechias.

Scene II.—Grove near entrance of Catacombs.

MUSIC.

ACT II. Scene I.—Pretor's Court.

Scene II.—Prison Cell.

"Twas a prison room of stern severity and glooms,"—*Scott.*

MUSIC.

ACT III. Scene I.—An apartment in Home of Almechias. Scene II.—Pretor's Court.

"Our business is like men to fight and hero-like to die,"—*Motherwell.*

FINAL.

"The deep of night is crept upon our talk, And nature must obey necessity— Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thine heart."

Enjoy the heavy honey dew of slumber. —*Shakespeare.*

To the author of the play, Rev. J. M. Stadelman, S.J., much credit is due for the success of the drama. From the outset he was untiring in his endeavors to have the actors put forth their best efforts in the manipulation of the sign-language. To his originality were they enabled make themselves understand to both the hearing and deaf-mute portion of the audience.

All who attended the performance are loud in praise of its clever meditation. The oral interpretation by Messrs. M. J. Ahearn and A. J. Tally, two young students of St. Francis Xavier's College, who took prominent parts in the recent Latin play presented at Chicago, was highly recommended. The professors of the college say the deaf-mute actors did as well as the actors in the recent Latin play.

Besides the Jesuit fathers connected with St. Francis Xavier's College and church, there were present clergymen from other churches of the diocese.

Altogether between four and five hundred deaf-mutes and hearing people enjoyed the performance, which lasted from 8 to 10.30 p.m.

Newburgh, N. Y.

Through the courtesy and kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Peter W. Edmonston, a very enjoyable party was given to their few intimate deaf-mute friends, at their cosy residence on the evening of Saturday, January 27th. When they were tired of indulging in games they took to some funny story telling, and while these were taken up with a thrilling story being told by a jolly fellow, two of the gentlemen slipped out of the room unobserved, dressed up as an old tramp and his wife, and then walked in upon those in the parlor, who were frightened out of their wits. It was the best joke Mr. P. Edmonston and Mr. James Thorne ever played upon their deaf-mute friends. The party broke up at 12 o'clock, but the next morning all were up bright and early in time to attend the service at the Church of the Good Shepherd and to see Bishop Potter administer the rites of confirmation to about fifty persons or more. Among those invited to the party were, Messrs Robert and Willie Ogle, James Thorne of St. Andrews, C. D. Edmonston and the Misses Lizzie Ogle and Sarah Edmonston, including the motherly Mrs. Julia Edmonston.

In the last JOURNAL the writer forgot to mention, that during the month of September Mrs. C. Q. Mann, wife of Prof. Mann, with her two interesting children, paid her former home three weeks' visit. Whenever she comes to Newburgh her children are sure to attract much attention by their interesting appearance and manners. Little Adelia made many friends by her ladylike manners and refined conversing.

Last October Mr. John Dobbs with his family moved to Newburgh, from Cornwall, and lives on Beacon Avenue on Washington Heights, and they like our hilly city very much and would be loathe to move out of it. John has a good job in the shop of Mead & Taft in Cornwall, and takes a train there to and fro morning and evening.

Scarlet fever has been spreading in our city the few past months, and it was with much regret that we learned Mr. Edward M. Wygant, was down with it, but about three weeks ago he recovered from it and went to work at his trade in the Kilm Wire Works, which are kept running day and night, but his health cannot much longer stand that sort of work, so about the first of March he will, with his wife and two little daughters move to Marlborough, where he will give his time to farming. He had a good deal of experience at farming before he came to Newburgh to learn a trade.

Miss Sarah Edmonston attended a charity entertainment, which was given at the school house of the Good Shepherd, last Thursday night. She said the play was too lovely for anything.

A respectable old deaf-mute man, by the name of Mr. Gardener, has been put in the almshouse here. He has seen better days. Last spring he was doing some carpenter work on a new building, but somehow he lost his footing and fell and was injured. He had to be taken to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment and in a while recovered, but he has been unable to do any more work for himself. It would be kind and charitable if the managers of the Gallaudet Home would take some interest in his case and have him received into the Gallaudet Home at Wappinger Falls. A letter on his case was sent to one of the managers last summer, but no answer has been received to it.

NEWBURGH.

People seem to be contented with "pretty good," "well enough," "as good as the average," "all that is required," and they are apt to shelter themselves behind one or other of these phrases, if you try to arouse them to something better. This weakness, this failure to come up to any thing more than what is merely passable, seems to be a want of courage, combined with a want of energy—in plain language, a mixture of cowardice and laziness.—*William Everett.*

Mrs. Persis Bowden, of Beverly, Mass., will lecture at Deaf-Mute Society in Salem, Mass., Thursday evening, February 15th, at 8 o'clock. Her subject will be "Aulnay Tower." Admission, 10 cents.

FANWOOD.

A Friendly Chat With that College Chap.

THE F. Q. C. BALL—THE X. C. PANTOMIME.

Various Other Happenings—Visitor List.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

Alive to the fact of the near approach of the baseball season, and apparently desirous to provoke a match between the Kendall and Fanwood teams, "M. M.," of the college, in last week's issue of the JOURNAL, says: "Should the Fanwood or Mt. Airy teams feel like licking the famous Kendalls, let 'em try and get a chance." To be sure the Fanwoods feel like it. They feel like licking every other baseball team in existence, and they suppose the Kendalls feel so too. Just as soon as the gymnasium is ready for use they will begin indoor practice. Some changes will no doubt be made on the team. A challenge may in due time be sent to the Kendalls. A great deal depends on Principal Currier's consent to the journey to Washington, D.C., if it be decided that the twin buff and blue teams meet there, and besides, the financial question is not easy to settle.

The Bal Masque of the Fanwood Quad Club, at Adelphi Hall, this city, last Monday evening, was attended and enjoyed by Principal Currier and wife, several of the teachers, officers and pupils of the school, and by eight jolly Proteans more or less disguised. There were many other persons present. The affair was a decided success.

Several of the pupils were present at the Musical and Pantomimic Entertainment given by the Xavier Deaf-Mute Union, in this city, on Tuesday evening, January 30th. Not having been present, I am unable to describe the play, but I may say from what I hear, that it was written by Rev. Father Stadelman, a very good friend to the deaf; that it was well appreciated by all, and a great credit to the priest's literary abilities; and that the acting was fine, the star actor being Mr. John F. O'Brien, a former pupil of Fanwood, and now a well known journalist. The Xavier Club is growing in popularity.

Mr. Frank Turner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was over on Thursday evening, February 1st, to see his sisters Gerty and Louise. It being Gerty's fourteenth birthday, he of course brought her something.

The father of Edward Slinn was here to see him on Thursday evening last.

Prof. A. P. McKean left here for Troy, N. Y., last Thursday evening, and remained away until Sunday night. During his absence he attended a banquet at Williamstown of the Greek Letter Fraternity of which he is a member.

Mr. Louis Cohen, a former pupil of the Lexington Avenue School, was over on Friday afternoon, February 2d.

Mr. G. S. Porter, publisher of the Trenton (N. J.) *Silent Worker*, was here for a few days recently. He attended the Bal Masque of the Fanwood Quad Club, on Monday evening.

Among the speakers at the literary entertainment in the chapel last Sunday evening were Messrs. A. Baxter, B. Smith, H. Lamm, R. Zundel, J. E. O'Brien and J. H. Kaiser. The presiding figure was Mr. Baxter. He gave in signs a good rendition of the well known song, "Marching Through Georgia." Coasting and skating are excellent just now.

Work on the new buildings has been suspended for the present, the ground being too slippery for the safety of the hod-carriers and bricklayers.

Mr. Frank Avens, an Executive Commissioner of the Protean Society, was at Prospect Park lake, Brooklyn, last Saturday afternoon. He had gone there intent on having a nice time, but although the ice was fine he was unable to enjoy himself, for

the simple reason that he had forgotten to bring his skates along with him. His memory serves him better in the business affairs of the Society. TRESMAL.

INDIANA.

On January 30th, at 3 p.m., after four months' absence in Kansas and Iowa, Mrs. N. F. Morrow arrived in this city and joined her husband. She was the center of attraction at the pantomime show.

Mr. Charles Kerney requests "Walter" to correct a statement that on January 19th he was not to make a speech. Mr. Henry Bierhaus was the man chosen to tell Dr. DeMotte what the surprisers intended to give him, but as he was confined to bed Mrs. Corwin asked Mr. Kerney to take his place. It took him several moments to think how to make a lovely speech. He did it gracefully, and Dr. DeMotte was much pleased with his speech-making and replied in a happy manner.

Prof. Henry Bierhaus gave an interesting and instructive lecture before a good-sized audience in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on January 27th. His subject was "Peculiarities of People." After his lecture was over, several members commented upon it. The debate between Messrs. Corwin and Wilkinson on the affirmative side, and Messrs. Louis Hildebrand and Edwards on negative—ancient and modern times—was a hotly contested one. Throughout the debate was amusing and instructive. The debate was on the following: "Resolved, That the world has gradually degenerated." There were no judges, but the audience judged for themselves. Several ladies were present and enjoyed the evening. Before adjournment Mrs. Albert Berg concluded a pretty poem, which was gracefully rendered. "A Mock Divorce Trial" will be the next entertainment, to be given in about three weeks.

A social, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Literary Club, will be given at Mr. Albert Berg's house some time this month.

Charles Jackson, who was married to a Miss Todd at Fort Wayne on Christmas, came up and gave us a surprise. He looks very well, and says he will go back to work at the Madden factory. His wife, who is at the bedside of her mother, will be with him in a few weeks with the former's sister.

Charles Morris, who used to work in the Fairbanks Works, Chicago, for a few years, came to Burnettsville with his brother three months ago, and was confined to bed since then. He came to Indianapolis last Saturday, and met me on the street. He said he caught a bad cold in the Windy City and it resulted in his having rheumatism. He is improving.

The entertainment at the Y. M. C. A., gotten up by Mr. Berg *et al.*, was an amusing one. Messrs. Vail, Kerney, Morrow and H. C. Anderson assisted by taking part. It was not largely attended, but it was a successful affair. Rumors are current that the Superintendent of the School for the Deaf having been offered a good position in a New York State College, contemplates tendering his resignation. The story is not generally believed, but should he resign Mr. McKee would likely be the man to take charge of the school.

Miss Nellie Arnold, sister of Miss Cora Arnold, had a doll party at her home, on January 27th, it being the occasion of her thirteenth birthday. WALTER.

North Carolina Items.

In Lilesville, N. C., Mr. and Mrs. John N. Knotts' two little daughters were baptized in the Baptist Church. Prof. Alex. Tillinghast, of Colorado Springs, Col., expects to return to the new North Carolina School for the Deaf, at Morgantown.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Ray, of Greensboro, have just got a little girl. Mother and child are doing well.

Mr. Campbell Warren and wife, former pupils of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, with their four children, reside near Fayetteville, N. C., and are happy.

Mr. Tom Williams was married to Miss Fannie Lassiter, and they now live in Warren, N. C. VARNISHER.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 144th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS

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"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
Neath the all-ubiquitous sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

By an unfortunate slip on the ice on Monday, January 29th, the editor had his left knee badly strained and was obliged to attend to his mail matter, read proofs and edit the issue of the JOURNAL of February 1st, in bed. This prevented him from supervising the make-up of the paper last week, and an unfortunate transposition of galleys containing Dr. Bell's and Dr. Williams' respective articles that were printed in the newspapers of Portland, Me., produced a badly mixed state of things. In order that everything shall be clear to the JOURNAL readers, we print the articles in proper shape in this issue and append the editorial comment which we made concerning them last week:—

"THE impression that has been gaining credence for some time, that Dr. A. G. Bell was becoming less prejudiced concerning the Combined System, will be rudely dispelled by the letter which recently appeared in the Portland, Me., newspapers—in reference to the day school for the deaf in that city—over Dr. Bell's signature. While no one will dissent from his eulogium of the late Miss Barton, every one who knows anything about the Hartford School will be indignant at the misstatements he makes concerning it. It may be, as Dr. Bell states, that "the art of instructing the deaf is in a state of transition," but if so Dr. Bell does not seem to favor it, as a perusal of his article would lead one to suppose that the "one-method" schools on the pure oral plan are not "in a state of transition," but are of themselves the ideal to the attainment of which all aims and efforts should be directed. Dr. Bell's very ingenious way of explaining how America failed to secure the Braidwood system and was in consequence forced to be content with the system that makes use of the sign-language, is calculated to mislead the public. Nevertheless it is in America that the *highest results* in the education of the deaf have been obtained, and at the recent World's Congress of the Deaf at Chicago, those British deaf gentlemen whose educational heritage is the system Dr. Bell laments was not introduced into this country, emphatically and repeatedly stated, as did the representatives from Germany and other countries, that the deaf of America were vastly more intelligent and better educated than the deaf of the countries they represented. Such is the result of the broad-gauge system which is in use in America and is known as the "Combined System." The "Combined System" schools employ experts to teach speech and speech-reading to all who can profit by it, as Dr. Bell well knows. To make all the deaf conform to the "one method" plan, would be resorting to a device like that symbolized by the Procrustean bed of the dark ages.

Dr. Job Williams, Principal of the Hartford School, whose reply to Dr. Bell is also reprinted in this issue, administers a severe rebuke, in a gentle but outspoken style which is devoid of ambiguity. It is, as he says, of less consequence where the deaf children are taught as *how* they are taught. Every deaf man and woman will uphold that sentiment; even the better educated graduates of pure oral schools, for these same graduates know of the many failures that have resulted from a blind adherence to one method.

We tender thanks to the authorities of the Institutions that have kindly sent their annual reports to this office, and acknowledge the receipt of reports from the Mississippi, South Carolina, and Maryland Schools. They will be carefully read and preserved.

We have also received the third annual report of the Church Mission to the Deaf in the dioceses of Central and Western New York, of which Rev. C. O. Dantzer is itinerant missionary. The work in this field is ample and Rev. Mr. Dantzer is good and noble service.

SAVE THE DEAF SCHOOL.

A STRONG LETTER FROM PROF. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 18, 1894.

To the Editor of the Press:

Dear Sir—The friends of the deaf throughout America are deeply grieved at the loss of the city of Portland has sustained in the death of Miss Ellen M. Barton, principal of the Portland School for the Deaf. This school which was established mainly through the instrumentality of the late Rev. Dr. Hill, has been in existence for eighteen years, and has accomplished a great work, not only for the deaf children of the city of Portland, but for those of the State of Maine. I have had the privilege during the last few days of examining the work of the school, and I must say I am surprised that the thought should for a moment be entertained of discontinuing a school of which the city of Portland should be proud. Such an idea could only originate from ignorance of the character and importance of the work carried on and of the fact that Miss Barton had collected around her a devoted and enthusiastic band of teachers who are amply able to carry on her work. I am confirmed in this belief by the fact that very few visitors have ever appeared at the school. If some of the good people of Portland will only go to the school and see for themselves what is done there, I venture to say that when they hear the prattling voices of the little children who were once dumb, there will be no more talk of giving up the school, but on the contrary they will wish it God speed, and extend to the teachers that sympathy and aid of which they are sadly in need now that their leader and dear friend, Miss Barton, has been taken from them.

Quite apart from her duties as principal, Miss Barton's heart was ever with her little charges. Out of school hours she visited them in their own homes or boarding places, looking after their comfort in every way; and in cases of poor pupils would supply boots and shoes, and even clothing, out of her own scanty income. The teachers will be able to carry on the school, but who is to supply her place in the outside work of relief and inspection?

Let the citizens of Portland organize a society to aid the school, to visit the little ones in their homes and boarding places, and to afford funds to carry on the philanthropic work which she began.

Before the Portland school was established, the deaf children of Maine were sent out of the State to be educated, either to Hartford or Northampton as their parents might desire, the sign language method being taught at Hartford and the oral or speech method at Northampton. After the establishment of an oral school at Portland, pupils were no longer sent to Northampton, but their parents had the choice of sending them either to the sign school at Hartford or the oral school in Portland. It is now proposed, I understand, to discontinue the Portland school and compel all Maine pupils to go to the Hartford school alone. This, I think, would not be just, and if the Portland school should be discontinued, the parents of deaf children in Maine should, I think, be allowed to exercise the right of choice they have always hitherto enjoyed, of sending their children to a sign or oral school as they prefer. The art of instructing the deaf is in a state of transition. There are various methods of instruction in use at the present time, struggling together in competition, to see which can do most good to the deaf. Do not the State of Maine interfere with the generous warfare, by compelling all her deaf children to go to one school and be taught by one method. If she does this, she will be alone among the New England States in denying a right of choice to the parents of the children. The sign and oral methods of teaching the deaf originated in Europe in the latter part of the last century. Oral schools were established by Heinicke in Germany and Braidwood in Great Britain, and the sign language method originated in the school of Abbe de l'Epee in Paris, France.

In 1815 the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was sent to Europe to study the oral methods then in use in Great Britain. Unfortunately for the deaf of America he found the whole art of instructing the deaf in Great Britain a monopoly, in the hands of the members of the Braidwood family and of teachers instructed by them under bonds not to reveal the secrets of the art to outsiders. It so happened that a member of the Braidwood family was at this time residing in America, and all sorts of difficulties were thrown in the way of Gallaudet's acquiring the knowledge of the Braidwood method of instruction, in the hope that he might be induced to employ young Braidwood as the teacher of the first American School. On account of the unfortunate habits of the young man, the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet could make no promise of this sort, and he was therefore denied the information he desired excepting under conditions that it was impossible for him to accept. He then went to Paris, where he visited the school of the Abbe de l'Epee, then under the charge of his successor, the Abbe Sicard; here he met with a very different reception. The school was thrown open to his inspection and every facility afforded to him to study the curious and interesting form of language, which had been devised by the Abbe de l'Epee and his associates and successors. The De l'Epee

sign language bears much the same relation to natural pantomime that a picture language (like the Egyptian hieroglyphics) bears to ordinary drawing.

The hieroglyphs consist largely of abbreviated conventionalized pictures. For example, a portion of the picture of a lion might be used to indicate a lion and the symbol so formed might be employed to indicate not a lion, but strength; a portion of the picture of a dove, gentleness, etc., etc. In a similar manner the De l'Epee signs consist largely of abbreviated conventionalized pantomime. For example, a deaf child might go through a pantomime to convey to your mind the idea of a woman. He might indicate with his hands an imaginary bonnet string hanging down his cheek, the form of petticoats, and perhaps hold up an imaginary parasol and imitate the walk and actions of a lady, and all this to indicate the idea of a woman. The De l'Epee language abbreviates this to a single sign, the cap string hanging down the cheek, and this is used not in the sense of a woman, but female generally, and would be applied to indicate the sex of animals as well as of human beings. A shirt front stands for white, and a gesture indicating ruffles in a shirt front is used to indicate gentility or politeness, because probably in the days of the Abbe de l'Epee gentlemen were distinguished from common men by the presence of ruffles in their shirt fronts. I know of no more interesting study than the etymology, so to speak, of the De l'Epee signs. Through the means of this sign language De l'Epee and his successors taught their deaf pupils French.

We need not wonder at the interest displayed by Gallaudet in this curious and novel form of language, and that he introduced it into the school which he established at Hartford in 1817. This was the first school established in America, and as other schools sprang up, the sign language method employed in Hartford, Conn., was introduced into other States.

The selfish policy of the Braidwoods prevented the introduction of oral methods for fifty years. Until 1867 the sign language method alone was used in this country. Then came a revolt, and in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Hartford school in the legislature of Massachusetts, an oral school was established on American soil in Northampton, Mass. The same year, 1867, another oral school was established in New York City, and in 1868 another in Connecticut itself. In 1869 Boston followed by establishing a day school for deaf children on the oral plan, and from this school sprang the Portland school of Maine. For many years past the New England States, as I have before said, have adopted the policy of non-interference with the struggle still going on between these rival systems of educating the deaf. There has been no compulsion, and the parents have had full liberty of choice as to whether their children should be sent to the sign school at Hartford, or an oral school. Before Maine decides to abandon this policy of non-interference by sending all her deaf children to the sign school at Hartford, it would be well to examine the statistics of schools for the deaf since the introduction of the oral system into this country in 1867. Before that date all of our deaf were taught by the sign language method alone. Since that time statistics show that the proportion of sign-taught pupils has steadily diminished, and the proportion taught orally has steadily increased, until today only 33 per cent of the deaf of the New England States are taught by the sign-language method and 67 per cent by the oral method.

In considering the advisability of discontinuing the Portland School and sending the pupils to Hartford, it would be well to remember that statistics show that the Portland method of instruction is gradually displacing the method employed at Hartford, in America and all over the world. The schools of Europe are almost exclusively oral, and the very school of the Abbe de l'Epee in Paris, where the sign language method originated is now an oral school. In America the advance of the oral system has been more slow, because the sign language method had exclusive sway in this country for 50 years. The oral method, starting at Northampton in 1867, not only has already secured two-thirds of the pupils of the New England States, but it has spread outside into the other States of the Union, and the percentage of the pupils taught by it is constantly on the increase. For example, in 1891, only 10.4 per cent of the deaf children of the United States were taught by the oral method; in 1892 the percentage had risen to 19.9 per cent; and in 1893, 24.8 per cent or nearly one-fourth of the whole number were taught wholly by the oral method. The statistics for 1893 may be found in the American Annals of the Deaf (the official organ of American instructors of the Deaf) for January, 1894, vol. 38, page 54. They show that on the 15th of November, 1893, 8,304 deaf children were under instruction in the United States, and that 2,050 or 24.8 per cent were instructed wholly by the oral method. They also show that in the Hartford school not one pupil was taught by the oral method. While personally I do not approve of the methods of instruction pursued at Hartford, I have not one word to say against that school. It is a good school, probably the best of its kind, and struggling to educate the deaf in the way that seems best to it. I would

not seek to deprive it of one pupil whose parents desire should be taught by the sign-language method, but I do object to pupils being sent to that school whose parents have signified a preference for the oral method, by sending them to the Portland school, and if this school should be discontinued the wishes of the parents should be respected and the pupils sent to Northampton or some other oral school.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

HARTFORD SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

SOME THINGS THAT PROF. BELL DID NOT TELL ABOUT IT.

From the Portland, Me., Press, Jan. 23.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 20, '94. The question of the future of the Portland School for the Deaf is exciting great interest in your city and state just now, and while there are many things to be considered in reaching a decision, it is very important that the decision, whatever it may be, shall be founded on an intelligent understanding as to the facts of the case and not on false impressions and misunderstandings.

I have just read about Dr. Bell's letter in your issue of the 19th inst., and a stronger caricature of the Hartford School or statement more calculated to mislead the public as to the nature of its work, it would be difficult to write. He refers to it again and again as a sign school, conveying to the public the impression that signs, and signs only, are the medium of instruction and communication, while it is well known that such is not the case. Writing and the manual alphabet play well nigh the sole part in the instruction given in the school room. The method of instruction in use here is thoroughly eclectic, employing the best that is found in all methods. The sign language is but one element in it and that a preliminary one. The English language is taught with a persistence and success surpassed by no school for the deaf in this country, or elsewhere.

Dr. Bell omits to mention the fact that this school employs four special teachers of speech and lip-reading, and that in late years every child entering this school has had patient and persistent instruction in speech and lip-reading, none being dropped until the special teachers of those branches, after long trial, have pronounced them incapable of acquiring enough of those branches to be of any practical use. He fails to mention the fact that more than sixty-six per cent of the pupils of this school are receiving daily instruction in speech and lip-reading. That the results attained here compare favorably with those reached in schools where the oral method alone is employed, has been testified to repeatedly by teachers from oral schools who have visited our classes and examined their work.

Dr. Bell states on the 15th of November, 1893, there were 2056 pupils taught wholly by speech, and leaves the impression that all these are in oral schools. He neglects to state the fact that 1333, or more than three-fifths of these are taught in schools employing the eclectic or combined system, of which the Hartford School is a pre-eminent example.

He fails also to state the further fact that 2317 other pupils in these eclectic schools are taught speech and lip-reading, though not taught wholly by speech.

Dr. Bell says that the Hartford School opposed the establishment of the Clarke Institution in 1867. Does he not also remember that the one man who did more than any other to defeat its establishment the first year it was before the Massachusetts legislature was Mr. Dudley, now the president of the Clarke Institution. There has been progress in the instruction of the deaf in the last twenty-five years, and Hartford has not been left one whit behind.

The Hartford School works on the principle of doing the greatest good to the greatest number of the deaf. No "one-method school" is able to do this. The same means will not benefit all equally. The method of instruction should be eclectic in order that each pupil may have the benefit of that which is best suited to his case. By all means teach speech and speech reading, and teach them persistently, to all who can be benefited by them, but do not dwarf a child mentally because he cannot make a successful articulator and lip-reader. The man who thinks that a deaf child needs only the means of instruction employed in teaching hearing children, does not understand human nature.

The point has been made that it is much better for pupils to attend a day school and be cared for in private families than to be placed in an institution planned for their special benefit. This is an entirely mistaken idea. What can be more pitiable than a child put into a private family who have little interest in him, and who can have but the most meagre communication with him. Contrast his condition with that of a child in an institution where everything is planned for his improvement and comfort, where all can understand and communicate with him freely; where he understands all that is said and done around him, and where he is constantly laying in a store of general information picked up from the older pupils and people about him, as a hearing child does in the family circle. Several schools in this country, started as day schools, have been changed into institutions in order to secure these advantages for their pupils, and others are de-

terred from doing so only by the want of means.

Whether the deaf children of Maine shall be educated in Maine or at Hartford, is of far less importance than that wherever they are, they should have the benefit of every possible help to fit them to take their places in the world as intelligent, independent, self-supporting citizens. That that is what the system of instruction employed at Hartford has been seventy-five years let the graduates of this school, scattered all over the State of Maine, bear witness. That is what it is doing now, and what it proposes to continue to do in the future. There is no abler corps of teachers in the country than it possesses. It keeps fully abreast of the time, incorporating every self-improvement into its system. Seventy-five years ago pupils from Maine came to Hartford by stage. They come by a better conveyance now. Methods of instruction have changed in these years as much as modes of travel.

What the Hartford school is doing for its pupils is not unknown to the State officials of Maine. Yearly the governor and executive council of that state have visited the school, and they know what is accomplished here. I appeal to them to corroborate the statements I have made. Their number, taking the years together, is not small, and they are men capable of judging of the merits of the school.

I appeal also to the special committee of the school board of Portland, who have just made a thorough examination of the Hartford school, as to the correctness of the above statement concerning the character and results of its work.

JOE WILLIAMS,
Principal of the American Asylum at Hartford for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf.

ACOUSTIC EXERCISES FOR THE DEAF.

E. H. CURRIER, M.A., Principal New York School, in the Educator.

Several years ago the writer gave it as his conclusion, based upon extended observation and experiment, that the possibilities of aural development were sufficient to induce exhaustive experiment on the part of instructors of the deaf.

Further careful and systematic study of acoustics as applicable to the development and training of the hearing power of children in whom the sense is dormant but neglect, has convinced me that the subject demands more attention than it generally receives in our schools for the education of the deaf. It must be candidly acknowledged that a proper degree of training is very rarely given to cases wherein beneficial results can be attained. We marvel at the startling announcement of successful results reported by prominent physicians or scientists, totally oblivious to the fact that like results on nearly the same lines of experiment have been previously obtained and fully reported by specialists in our own profession.

As far back as 1885, I showed some of the beneficial results following a careful treatment of partial deafness through acoustic exercises. It is, therefore, in the hope of again attracting notice to this important branch of our work, that I seek a more extended circulation among teachers of the deaf for the subjoined extract from a report presented December 1st, by Professor Urbantschitsch, to the Imperio-Royal Medical Society of Vienna. I would remark that the method he outlines is, in no way new, but has for years, under my direction, been practiced with more or less success in the aural department of the New York Institution.

TREATMENT OF DEAF-MUTISM BY ACOUSTIC EXERCISES.

Professor Urbantschitsch made communication on a new method of treatment he had employed for about a year, with remarkable results, in several well-marked cases of deaf-mutism. The treatment is as follows:

The patient having been informed of the operation of promoting the hearing of vowels, say a and t, close his ears. These vowel sounds are uttered in a loud tone several times in succession; the experiment is repeated after a few minutes' rest and so forth. After a number of sittings the patient usually begins to manifest a slight degree of auditory perception.

When the treatment has been carried out for some time, the patient is enabled to distinguish between a and t. The same method is employed in training the patient to recognize, first consonants, then syllables, words and ultimately whole sentences. When words are recognized the patient should be trained to distinguish between those which possess a meaning and those which do not, when both sets of words are used concurrently.

During the exercises, it frequently happens, especially at the commencement of the treatment, that the deafness becomes apparently more pronounced owing to fatigue of the auditory nerve. When this is observed a longer interval of time should be allowed to elapse between the sittings. To begin with, the exercises should not be prolonged beyond three or five minutes at a time, each sitting being followed by half an hour's rest, and the total duration of the exercises should not exceed half an hour at first and one hour after some time.

To ensure success the exercises should be repeated regularly every day, a few days' interruption being followed by a relapse. The patient may be taught to go through the exercises himself with the assistance of an ear trumpet. Under these circumstances the patient hears his own voice, which he is soon enabled to tune and compare with other voices.

The question arises whether we are dealing in these cases with a veritable auditory impression or whether the remarkable result obtained is not simply to be referred to a difference in the tactile impressions produced by differences in the character of the vibrations which are communicated to the ear through the movements of the air? Professor Urbantschitsch is of opinion that the phenomenon is really one of true auditory perception.

The acoustic exercises above described

present a twofold advantage in cases of deaf-mutism; (1) they teach the patient to distinguish and understand the exact significance of the various acoustic impressions; (2) they increase the acuteness of hearing. As a matter of fact, it has been observed in the course of these exercises that the patients perceive certain sounds which were previously absolutely inaudible to them; for example, they are enabled to distinguish the sound of bells, of musical instruments, and so forth.

This method of treatment has given excellent results, not only in the deaf and dumb, but also in cases of deafness due to various affections, viz., meningitis, middle-ear disease, scarlatina, typhoid fever, etc.

WHISPERINGS UNDER THE ROSE.

Mr. Henry C. White's address is No. 5, Waverly Street, Brighton, Mass.

On January 28th, George E. Kelly died. The cause of his death is said to have been brain fever. The funeral was attended by the pupils and teachers of the Horace Mann School in a body. Mr. Kelly was one of the brightest and most promising graduates of the school, and his loss is severely felt. Possessed of keen intelligence and a capacity for study, he was admitted to the Chauncey Hall School at an early age, and kept pace with the hearing pupils so well that he was able to leave it and enter the English High School, where he was making rapid progress in mastering a classical education. It was his intention to enter the National Deaf-Mute College next fall. His early death is much regretted. The Horace Mann School Association passed resolutions of sympathy for his sorrowing parents.

W. L. Hill, of Athol, lectured last Wednesday on an appropriate theme, "The Hard Times." He remarked truthfully that the times were out of joint, and went into an interesting discussion of the cause and results of the hard times, touching lightly upon politics and current events in the world of finance and financiers. Mr. Hill's son, a fine-looking youth, was present.

Miss McKay, accompanied by Miss Palmer and a hearing niece of hers, was an interested listener. Miss McKay reminded the writer that when he was a boy, he admired her pretty niece so much that he paid her the compliment of kissing her, and your scribe looking at said niece now grown into a tall, handsome young lady, innocently asked whether he might not repeat the performance, a simple question which made Miss McKay laugh and the young lady blush. Times change and people change with them. What may be right at one time is not proper at another. This is a curious old world, indeed.

An uneducated couple, named Morrill, have come to Boston from St. John, N. B., expecting to better their condition, but thus far have been unable to obtain work and have been supplied with the necessities of life by Rev. Mr. Searing, who has a fund for that purpose. The couple have three children, and their only means of communicating with other people is through the assistance of a hearing younger brother.

The slow, grinding pressure of the dull times is forcing more deaf-mutes out of work, and the Lord only knows how long the screw will be turned on and on. It seems that the sooner the tariff question is settled, one way or the other, the better it will be for the prosperity of this country, as the bottom will then be reached and an upward movement may be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Allard are among those who are residents of Dorchester, and they have two deaf-mute boys. One is only deaf in one ear and can hear slightly with the other. He goes to the Horace Mann School. The other is stone deaf, and will be sent to Hartford next fall. Now, says that the deaf can not discriminate between schools and methods? Mr. Allard does not think his youngster can obtain any benefit from the oral system, and fearing for his mental development at an oral school, sends him to another under the combined system, where all his mental powers will be sure of development in every way. It is reasonable to suppose that the oral schools favor this classification, and from several instances which have come under my knowledge, the Northampton School is much more particular as to the qualifications of a pupil for its system than the Horace Mann School, which probably is not at liberty to make any discrimination, as it is a part of the city's public school system. Rev. Mr. Searing even heard it said that the Northampton School would like to adopt the combined system, but this is too good to be true. Maybe, deep down in their hearts, both Miss Fuller and Miss Yale, too intelligent not to be able to understand from experience the mental capacity of the deaf, are in accord with the views of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and other teachers of the combined method. If Prof. Bell is not in line with President Gallaudet, he ought to be, for he used signs freely when he was teaching a class of adult deaf in the Boston College of Oratory. This is a solemn fact.

The Canadian Mute, with pardonable pride, claims to have used the phrase "Eclectic System" before Prof. Jenkins put his stamp on it and passed it into general circulation. All right. This I know for a fact, that Prof. Job Williams and the Hartford teachers still persist in using the phrase, and claim that with all due respect to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet's opinion, the advantages of such an expression outweigh all other considerations, as being not only very comprehensive and philosophical, but also

a clearly defined word that fits the meaning in a way that the general public can understand.

In his Sunday services, Prof. Jenkins made an innovation that was very much appreciated by a portion of his audience. He took a text from the beautiful twenty-third Psalm and delivered a sermon on "He leadeth me beside the still waters." There was a large number of orally-taught deaf present, and by request of Miss Lillian G. Smith, he spoke orally to them, as he went along in signs. Mr. Bray said to me as I took my seat beside him, "You have lost the best part of the sermon." He, as well as the other speaking deaf, appreciated Mr. Jenkins' kind act. Deacon Lynch remarked that it was a difficult job that few teachers could perform successfully, but that Mr. Jenkins succeeded remarkably well. It is, however, matter that requires tact and judgment, for if the innovation is carried to excess the sign-taught deaf might make a vigorous protest.

Miss Alice C. Jennings was present and said she understood the service perfectly, thanks to Prof. Jenkins' assistance. She and Miss Smith are now rooming together in Boston. Miss Jennings does literary work and Miss Smith teaches painting.

I was very glad to see in the JOURNAL the published correspondence between Prof. Bell and Prof. Williams. It is interesting to note that all Prof. Bell said was directed against the Hartford Institution and the sign method, and nothing against the combined system. Is there a lurking consciousness in his soul that the combined system is the best for the wants of the class? In telling "the good people of Maine" that the Hartford Institution uses the sign method as if it were the sole means of instruction there, he comes under a "score" from another Hartford professor, "Byng," in the Register, who as good as told him he lied, for half a truth was according to an eminent authority "the Devil's own lie." Prof. Bell must be careful after this to tell the truth, nothing but the truth, or his reputation as an honorable man will suffer.

Few articles have attracted so much discussion in the Institution press as that of Prof. Jenkins in the Educator on the "Use of Signs." Its author has leaped into fame at one bound. In view of some fallacious criticisms, which were based more largely on aphorisms than sound fact, I would like to take a hand in the game, but though the spirit is willing the flesh is weak.

Mrs. W. F. Carter was so unfortunate as to have her first baby den on her hands. She is said to be critically ill.

Another debate is promised in March. It is safe to say that there will be no more draws.

Your scribe investigated the case of that girl detained from her family by the Immigration Commissioners. A Boston Record reporter went along to render assistance and your scribe found that the newspapers were mistaken in saying Albertina Bathke was deaf and dumb, for she is not. As she could hear, she must be an imbecile, and came under the law prohibiting the landing of persons who are likely to become a public charge, and your scribe told the reporter so. The case still excites widespread attention. Senator Hoar has written to say that it was a cruel act, and that, in his august opinion, these helpless persons should either be admitted with their families or the whole batch of them should be denied admission rather than separate members of families. However, we have no interest in the matter except as humanitarians.

Geo. C. Sawyer has applied for a life insurance policy in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company and undergone the test which he describes as being very searching. His success will be generally watched with interest. J. J. McNeil, in speaking on the subject, remarked that he once applied for an insurance policy and was refused as being an "extra-hazardous risk" on account of his deafness. That is the view of some companies, but there may be others more liberal.

A bible class for the oral graduates attending the Boston Society is an imperative necessity, and steps are being taken to form such a class with Alice C. Jennings as teacher. She is well qualified for the position.

We had the pleasure of seeing Daniel Nichols, of Lynn, at the Boston Society last week. He comes so seldom.

FREE LANCE.

Subscriptions to the Proceedings of the World's Congress of the Deaf.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

Previously reported	67 copies
A. L. E. Crouter, Supt., Mt. Airy, N. C.	10 "
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Dudley W. George, Jacksonville, Ill.	15 "
Edwin A. Hodgson, New York City	2 "
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B. R. Allabough, Edgewood Park, Penn.	1 "
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P. S.—No subscription will be acknowledged in these bulletins unless accompanied by a written pledge or request to the Committee.

THOMAS F. FOX,
OLOP HANSEN,
R. P. MCKINNON,
Com. on Publication.

February 5, '94.

NEW YORK.

Tuesday was a Good Day for "Subbing" in Gotham.

ANENT THE QUAD CLUB BALL.

A Brilliant Success Savored With Delightful Weather and a Sage and Gay Assembly

From our New York Correspondent.

A notable success was achieved by the Fanwood Quad Club at their Ball Masque on February 5th. The ballroom of Adelphi Hall was literally packed with a gay and festive assemblage of ladies and gentlemen an hour preceding the opening of the grand march, which began shortly after ten o'clock. The majority of the assembly were in costume. Gay lotharios disguised as clowns, Chinamen, cowboys, princes, and an unlimited variety of other characters, made merry with dames whose attire corresponded with their variegated hues. Many elegant evening toilettes were worn by those not en masque. It was a representative gathering of New York's silent folk. Brooklyn and New Jersey were well represented also. For the time being it seemed as if every deaf-mute in New York was there. It occurred now and again to many of the assembly as if they were back again at school, so many were the familiar faces observed.

The grand march, considering the large number of onlookers and the number who participated therein, was well executed. President Edwin A. Hodgson and wife led. Following was Floor Manager George Ray Hare and Miss Emily Hicks.

The dancing continued without interruption till well high one o'clock, when the merry-makers following Mr. Hare and lady, marched to the supper room. The menu was excellent, the accommodations allowing for the seating of one hundred and fifty. This necessitated a wait by those who failed to secure first rank in the march.

President Hodgson made a neat little speech concluding supper, in which he announced the prize awarded by the club was won by Mrs. Thomas F. Fox. He extended his hearty congratulations to her on her clever ingenuity in devising the costume she wore.

After supper, the ball room was again taken possession of. Dancing continued, and for the first time in New York's history, a deaf-mute ball terminated as full of life at the wind-up as it was at the beginning.

No amount of praise will suffice to credit the excellent work of the Arrangement Committee: Messrs. C. J. LeClercq, Chairman; A. Capelli, Secretary; T. F. Fox, P. Mitchell and W. E. Coombs. Their labors were rewarded by the successful termination of the event.

The committees were as follows: Floor Manager—Mr. Geo. R. Hare. Asst. Floor Managers—Messrs. J. Lloyd and P. Redington.

Floor Committee—Mr. A. L. Thomas, Chairman; Messrs. A. C. Bachrach, L. Greis, W. L. Hanson, H. P. Kane, F. Knox, T. I. Lounsbury, R. E. Maynard, C. McManus, F. Meinken, M. Miller, A. L. Pach, G. S. Porter, F. A. Stryker, C. L. Schindler, I. N. Soper, W. W. Thomas, F. Turner, I. W. Tyler.

Reception Committee—Mr. A. A. Barnes, Chairman; Messrs. C. Bryan, I. Brockman, H. Betz, A. Eckardt, H. Eschert, W. O. Fitzgerald, S. Frankenstein, A. Goldfogel, M. Heyman, F. Hoffman, W. G. Jones, Alf. Klemme, L. Morris, C. Q. Mann, J. Nash, J. F. O'Brien, E. Souweine, D. J. Sullivan, R. R. Tweed, C. E. Vernon.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES.

Miss Carrie Harth looked comical as a two-faced woman, changing later into a "Daisy."

Fred. Knox made a hit as a "Sam" of Posen." His partner, Fred. Meinken, as "Old Hoss," "Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

"Hayseed," by Wm. Hanson would have made a countryman green with envy.

Mrs. T. I. Lounsbury looked all she was in the guise of a "Daisy." Mr. Lounsbury was ambling around in night gown and cap hunting for the "corner grocery."

Fortune Teller was impersonated by Miss Sarah Stein in a captivating costume of red silk, trimmed with playing cards.

Miss Tillie Herrieh, of South Norwalk, Ct., captured admiring glances in a costume representing a "Sunflower."

Mrs. Charles McManus, of Newark, N. J., was a becoming "Peasanteess." Frank Brown played the part of a Cowboy to the satisfaction of all present.

The President of the Silent Circle, Miss M. Jones, was picturesque in a Peasant Costume. Her partner, a 16th century dude, turned out to be Henry Bettels, of Fanwood.

Mrs. Alice M. Yankauer, as a Violet, was prettily attired in a striking gown of white and purple.

Miss Celia Schloss was appetizing in the guise of a "pop-corn girl."

Mary Tyner wore a peasant costume of pink and black.

As a Spanish girl, Miss May Stapleton was spangled.

Miss Rachel McVaine, as a Grecian belle, defied detection.

Miss Ella Taylor looked coquettish in the guise of a milkmaid.

Julius Wollman raised Japan as a Chinese Mandarin.

A sweet Red Riding Hood showed up in Miss Agnes Craig.

Mrs. Charles Green wore a fancy costume of pink material. Mr. Peter Mitchell escorted her in the march.

As Lady of the Court, Mrs. M. Heyman defied detection until masks were removed.

Miss Gussie Berley was all fun in the character of old Mrs. McFinneger, the Sun newswoman.

For ingenuity and uniqueness, Mrs. Thomas F. Fox won high compliments. She was in disguise as "Genius of the Railway." Her skirt of black silk was ornamented with a painting of a railroad train—palace, passenger and baggage cars. She carried a staff representing signals. On her head was an imitation smoke stack, smoke being represented by a shaded veil floating from it. Mr. Fox was disguised as the "Black Prince."

Mrs. Fred. Meinken posed as a Lady from Spain.

Miss Maggie Finn came all the way from Orange, N. J., carrying with her a tambourine to fill out her guise as a "Tambourine girl."

Mrs. P. A. Campbell represented a bride, in a costume of white satin.

Wm. G. Jones made merry as "One Lung," washerman.

Thos. S. Rose was really picturesque in a red and black electric domino. He made it himself, he proudly said.

Spanish Cavalier was the gorgeous costume that covered Irwin Oppenheimer.

Mrs. Mary Conzelman was in Goddess of Liberty attire.

Miss Dorothy Semken was a picturesque "Highland lassie."

Miss Alice Rains came from England as "Queen of May."

Miss Sophia Brockhans was disguised as "Morning Star."

Miss Mamie Elsworth wore a beautiful costume of cream silk. Her partner, an immense "Sunflower" Frank Ayens, of Fanwood.

Ad. Eckardt with his usual brusqueness surprised his friends by coming in as a "Dutchman from Cork."

Clara Davis looked captivating as a Scotch lassie.

Pretty Martha Hasty was attractive in a costume of blue, representing "Forget-me-not."

Miss Annie Steinhoff wore a costume of pink, representing a young girl of sweet sixteen.

Chairman LeClercq's partner, Miss Lou Schrieber, wore a fancy dress of yellow crepe de chine, trimmed with white violets.

Mr. B. Smith was in the uniform of a United States Signal Service officer.

Here are a few of the many not in costume, who attended the ball and seemed to enjoy it immensely:—Mr. and Mrs. George Lorigan and Miss Lorigan, Mr. Moses Smith, Miss Estella Hatch, Mr. A. Ballin, Mrs. H. J. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. McDougal, Mr. Frank Thompson, Miss Nettie Bothner, Mr. T. A. Froehlich, Mr. and Mrs. Souweine, F. W. Nuboor, Mr. and Mrs. Wormuth, Mr. John Quinn and wife, Mr. Robt. J. Leigh and wife, and Miss Annie Butler, of Connecticut.

Wm. Coombs and Minnie Straus, P. Mitchell and Mrs. Green, F. Stryker and Miss Housell, Corporal S. Werner, Fred. Kapass, Axel Sjungquist, from Christiania, Norway, Mrs. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Meisel, El. Basch, Mr. and Mrs. Soper, S. Brown, Max Levy, Alice Rains, Mrs. Moses Heyman, Mrs. Jones, Dora Labishner, Mrs. Elkin, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Buhle and sister Miss Mark, Mrs. F. Campbell, Daisy Friedrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, H. Samuels, Tilton Haight, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Butler.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and Rev. Mr. Chamberlain and wife were there greeting their many friends.

Principal Currier and Mrs. Currier graced the occasion until near midnight.

Other Fanwoodites were W. S. Abrams, J. Hogan, W. L. Hanson, F. Ayens, H. Bettels, J. Goor, H. Probst, A. B. Smith, A. Izquierdo, S. Cox, H. Lamm, W. Boyd, Watkins, Misses M. Jaycox, A. Craig, M. Elsworth, Mr. A. Capelli, Mr. G. R. Hare and Miss Hicks, Misses Burchard, Grace Peck, Stark and Essie Spanton, Mr. H. C. Seward, Mr. William Van Tassel.

As Charley LeClercq and Tony Capelli of the Committee of Arrangements stepped forth into the gray light of the misty morning of February 6th, Charley's poetic soul could contain itself no longer, and he burst forth as follows:

We've left all prior records in the distance, Of masquerades this ball has been the star, In arranging it we needed no assistance—

O Tony, what a team we are.

MORTGAGE TRIG.

At St. Mark's Church, Adelphi Street, between DeKalb and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday Feb. 11th, 1894, at three o'clock P.M., Prof. Wm. G. Jones will preach to deaf-mutes. All welcome.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

The "Lit." and the O. W. L. S. Meetings.

THE S. N. C. AND THE "BANNER'S" EDITORIAL.

Notes and Comments.

From our College Correspondent.

The "Lit." met Friday evening, and a very interesting programme was carried through. After dispensing with the usual preliminaries, a lecture was given by Dr. Gallaudet. It was about a corner in the parlor at his palatial home over the campus, a description of a collection of mementos, which came to, and which were presented to him during his life, and are seen in that section of the room.

How a thing, perhaps a trifle, priceless, beautifies a home, and reminds the possessor of its history, the doctor dealt with entertainingly. It was certainly a very pleasant talk, and every one seemed to appreciate it much. A debate followed, resolving that Bacon wrote the so-called Shakespearean works. It was a hot debate. The question has of late been resuscitated in the literary discussion, and it has not yet lost its lustre in the excitement of a debate, it was taken up.

Ample time was given for the preparations, and when the debate opened the interest in it warmed up at once and intensified until the last minute. Messrs. Howard, '95, and Smileau advocated that Bacon was the man to whom belongs the credit of authorship, and as a profound scholar and genius, contrary to Shakespeare's little knowledge of Latin and know-it-all, the credit must have been impossibly taken from him. Messrs. Marcossion, '95, and Ashman, '97, stood throughout for Shakespeare as an inspired genius, and what education he got was sufficient with his inborn genius to make a way in the literary world, and become a giant in the writing of English letters. The interest did not abate, and a longer time than usually allotted was given before the judges made their decision. They favored the negative side, that stood by Shakespeare as the author. The judges were Prof. Amos G. Draper, Mr. Melville Ballard, and Miss May Martin, '95. Then a dialogue entitled, "An Old Philosopher," was given by Messrs. Merrill and Dudley, '96, and Mr. Brockhagen, '97, gave a declamation, "Those Evening Bells."

Mr. Sheridan, '94, gave his report and the meeting adjourned.

For fear that the newspaper fraternity and its friends would overlook the effort of an editor to be ludicrous and absurd in his prejudiced views, we will produce here a part of an editorial as published in the "Banner," which was: "We think those young men at the college who propose to 'master' the English language by discarding signs—the very means that has enabled them to learn what little English (Italics ours) they already know—had better go slow. If they already know the English Language signs will not hinder them in its use, but help them, and if they do not know the English Language, most assuredly they will never 'master' it by discarding signs." We honor a man who expresses his own opinion candidly, but not he that draws conclusions on a false premise purposely.

The Saturday Night Club, gave the play "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," Saturday evening, in the chapel before a good crowd. The rain had certainly kept many out as there were many reserved seats vacant, and when the curtain rolled up the crowd was visibly scattered. The play was a success in the line of dramatic ability, but it seems that the play itself was not much approved by the audience.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Sample Swidchel.....P. D. Hubbard, '96
Simon Slade.....F. C. Smileau, '97
Joe Morgan.....R. W. Williams, '95
Frank Slade.....A. J. Sullivan, '96
Harvey Green.....W. E. Dudley, '96
Mr. Romaine.....Max Kestner, '97
Willie Hammond.....G. F. Grimm, '96

Mrs. Slade.....E. Bingham, '95
Mrs. Morgan.....L. A. Roth, '97
Mary Morgan.....F. Sahlgren, '97
Melitable Cartright.....W. Rothert, '98

The O. W. L. S. held their first meeting this term last Monday, with the following programme. Essay, "Sappho" by Miss Bickler, '94. Debate: Resolved that the tendency of the present age is to carry the practice of athletics to an extreme. Affirmative side, Misses Fredrick, '95, and Runck, '98, and negative side, by Misses Martin, '95, and Reed, '98. Declamation, "Growing Old," by Miss Patentaude, '98. A game of Hidden Proverbs, Miss Thompson, '95, manager. An original tableau, by Misses Young, '98, Leyder, '98, Stemple, '98, and McGowan, '98. The negative side won the debate.

The interest in the gymnasium has manifested itself, so a general meeting was held the other day, and it was decided to have an exhibition during March.

Mr. Sol. Marcossion, a brother of Max, of this college, was in the city last week. He came with the New York Philharmonic Club, of which

he is the first violinist and a leader. The club assisted the Capital Glee Club Thursday evening. Mr. Marcossion had an engagement so he could not come over to the Green to see his friends.

The comments on the last issue of the "Buff and Blue" have been very favorable, and of a high character.

The base-ball manager has received a challenge from the Columbia University, of New York. Arrangements not yet been made.

MAX M. KENDALL GREEN, Feb. 5, '94.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

Mrs. E. D. Kingon has decided to stay here until 12th of February.

Mrs. Ann Bailey has left St. Luke's Hospital. She and her daughter will reside in the West End.

The many friends of Miss Leola McFosse are glad to know that she has recovered from a serious illness.

Mr. Schneider and Mr. Chenery went out skating on Forest Park lake last week and reported having a fine time.

Miss Ettie Harden, the only daughter of Mrs. M. E. Harden, has been promoted into the highest class in her school.

A surprise party will be given at Mrs. Hunter's house, in honor of Mrs. E. D. Kingon, on the 3d of February.

Rev. Mr. Mann lectured about Nicholas Nickleby, at the Schuyler Memorial House, on Saturday evening, the 27th. The attendance was good and the lecture was interesting.

Miss Florence Phelps' parents and sister Helen returned home on January 28th, from a pleasant visit to Mr. Phelps' brother in Washington, D. C. They visited Kendall Green, where Miss Florence expects to go next fall, and were delighted with the college.

Rev. Mr. Mann preached at St. Thomas Mission on January 28th. Holy Communion was celebrated in the morning, and he delivered a temperance sermon in the afternoon in the Cathedral. The attendance at both services was quite large.

When will the new Chicago paper be out? Success to it when it does appear. Let St. Louis support it with many subscribers.

P. P. St. Louis Mo., Feb. 2, '94.

A Donation Acknowledged.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please be kind enough to insert the following notice: At a meeting of the Fanwood Quad Club, held at Saul's Hotel on Saturday evening, February 3d, it was decided to have the following letter from Rev. Dr. Gallaudet printed in the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, with the hope that other clubs might follow the good example thus set, of administering to the needs and comforts of our less fortunate deaf-mute brethren.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1894.
MR. E. A. HODGSON, President of the Fanwood Quad Club.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—It gives me great pleasure to send you the following Resolution, unanimously adopted on motion of Dr. Peet, at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes, held on Monday evening, January 8th, 1894:—

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be and they are hereby tendered to the Fanwood Quad Club, for their contribution of twenty-five dollars to the support of the Home, and that the Secretary be requested to notify Mr. Hodgson, the President of the Club, of their action."

Wishing the Club prosperity and usefulness, I am,
Yours very sincerely,
THOMAS GALLAUDET, Secretary.

Trusting that the above letter will create a feeling of sympathy for deaf-mutes in distress. I remain,
Yours truly,
WM. G. JONES,
Secretary F. Q. C.

February 5, 1894.

A FARMER KILLED.

JOHN LESCH, A DEAF-MUTE, MEETS DEATH THIS MORNING—STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

John Lesch, a farmer living near the Canadaway Creek, was struck by the Lake Shore accommodation train going east at 11:20 Saturday, January 27th, and instantly killed. Lesch was a deaf and dumb man, and was walking on the tracks toward his home. When nearly opposite Hilton's brick yards he was struck by the engine and hurled from the track. He was walking against the snow storm toward the train with his hat pulled down, and the engine struck him before he saw his danger.

The engineer when he saw the accident at once stopped and backed to the place. The man was dead when picked up, death probably being instantaneous. The body was brought to the depot on the train, and on its arrival here Coroner Blood was notified, and removed the remains to the morgue.

Lesch was 34 years of age, and lived on a farm adjoining that of his brother, Jacob Lesch. He was once married but did not live with his wife.

Coroner Blood notified the family of the dead man, and they came and gave directions about the disposition of the remains.

The Coroner empaneled a jury this afternoon to enquire into the manner of death.—*Dunkirk, N. Y., Daily Herald.*

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL has entered upon the twenty-third year of its publication, the issue of January 4th ult. being the 1145th. It does not grow old. May its influence increase, and the deaf of America be still more benefited thereby. It is a good paper.—*The Canadian Mute.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Successful Dramatic Presentation.

A MUTE CLUB ROBBED.

Variegated News.

The following is taken from the Philadelphia Record:—

SHYLOCK IN PANTOMIME.

"One of the most remarkable theatrical events of the season took place last night in the lecture room of All Souls' Church, on Franklin Street, above Green. It was a presentation of "The Merchant of Venice," enacted entirely by deaf-mutes, before an audience, or more properly speaking, spectators, composed almost entirely of deaf-mutes, even to the ushers. Although there was a total absence of applause, the appreciation of the spectators was not lacking, as was evidenced by their smiling countenances and nimble fingers at the conclusion of each scene.

"The play was presented entirely in the sign language, and with the exception of Thomas D. Delp, who as Lancelot Gobbo, the clown, emitted a few guttural sounds, not an attempt was made at uttering words.

"So far as acting was concerned the players showed considerable ability, and far excelled the average amateur performer. In some of the scenes the facial expression was a study in itself, and when Portia (Miss Cora Ford) came to the lines, "the quality of mercy is not strained," the scene was intensely dramatic. Although not a sound was uttered, the flying fingers of the players and their eloquent gestures were sufficient to interpret the lines even to the few spectators who were not in the secret of the mystic language.

"As Shylock, William Henry Lipsett gave a clever rendition of the avaricious Jew, and his lines were followed with an appreciative silence. The Portia of Miss Ford was almost equally strong, while Mr. Delp, to judge from the fingered comments, must have made a decided hit as Lancelot Gobbo, Antonio. Lorenzo and Jessica were ably acted by James E. Morony, Charles Pennel and Miss Dora Kintzell. The entire cast was as follows:

Portia, a rich heiress.....Miss Cora Ford
Nerissa, Portia's waiting maid.....Miss Katie Eisele
The Duke of Venice.....William G. Pownall
Antonio, the Merchant of Venice.....James E. Morony
Bassanio, Friends to.....Lewis Ash
Gratiano, Friends to.....John Wismer
The Prince of Arragon.....John S. Reider
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica.....Charles Pennel
Jessica, Shylock's daughter.....Miss Cora Kintzell
Tabal, a Jew.....Martin C. Fortescue
Lancelot Gobbo, clown.....Thomas D. Delp
Stephano, a servant to Portia.....Fred Sibilsky
Shylock.....William Henry Lipsett

The Club hall was crowded, every seat being occupied and many had to stand up at the end of the room. The costumes of the players were handsomely made by some deaf ladies, Mrs. Syllis direction, and the scenery of the Garden of Belmont, painted by Mr. W. G. Pownall, was highly appreciated by the audience.

The play was said to be the best that the deaf ever produced in this city.

Mr. Lipsett, who managed the dramatic production and acted as Shylock, was requested by Mr. Booth, Principal of the Primary Institution for the Deaf at Mt. Airy, through Mr. Robert M. Zeigler, to reproduce the play to entertain the pupils, employees and officers of the school at Mount Airy. The same play will be repeated at the school on Saturday evening, February 17th. Mr. Lipsett, was again requested by another person to repeat it, for the benefit of the All Souls' Church, in a hall outside, after the Lenten season. We believe the church will gain a good sum, for the hearing people spoke highly of the meritorious presentation.

The committee calculates upon a net profit of over fifty dollars, and the proceeds go to the club's Literary fund.

Mrs. John H. Sands has been very sick in bed for nearly two weeks. Her husband, being out of work, remained at home to take care of her. She is getting better.

Mr. Fred. Buch became the happy father of a pretty little girl baby, 25th of last month. Mother and baby are doing well.

It was said in the Public Ledger last Friday, that the club room occupied by the Mutual Deaf-Mute Social Club, was broken into about three o'clock last Thursday morning, and was robbed of boxing gloves, carpenter's tools, books and articles. Policemen Miller and Lesber found the stolen articles in a closet in another room. Two young hearing members of another club meeting in the same building, were arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery, but were exonerated at a hearing before Magistrate Milligan at the City Hall Court, and were discharged.

Mr. Wm. F. Durian is now canvassing, as an agent for the National Publishing Co., by collecting subscriptions for the charming Bible Story-Books. He is quite successful.

Friends of Rev. Mr. Cloud tender their congratulations upon the advent of a little angel in his household.

I am imagining how the deaf are enjoying themselves at the Quad Club's Masque Ball to-night, and Mr. Dorfner, of this city, is spending a nice time there. I feel jealous and wish I were there, but hard times prevents me from being present.

THE RECORDER.
PHILA., Feb. 5, '94.

ITEMIZER.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The Idea is to Gather into this Column Items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: The Itemizer.

L. P. Haworth has moved from Iowa to Cabool, Mo. He is a shoe and harness maker.

James Maher, of Junction, N. J., made a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Heller, of Easton, Pa., recently.

The report about Stephen-on, the well known baseball player, being dead, has turned out to be a hoax.

Mrs. F. C. Davis made a visit to her cousin at Arlington, Mass. She is pleasantly situated at Newburyport, with her sisters.

Mr. Kenny will lecture before the Troy Deaf-Mutes Society, in the Parish House, on Saturday evening, February 10th. All are welcome.

Miss Maggie Zhen r and Mr. Charles Auld were married Tuesday morning, February 6th, in St. Louis Catholic Church. Both are residents of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Wm. Taegel, a woodcarver, of Dayton, Ohio, was in Erie, Pa., from Wednesday till Friday, on his way to Buffalo looking for a job. He has been out of work six months.

Mr. Andrew Yiesla, of Indianapolis, Ind., is working for Mr. W. De Witt Hinrod, Engraver and Printer, Erie, Pa. Mr. Yiesla will probably work as a shoemaker every night at home.

Miss Mary Alice Carrol, of Buffalo, N. Y., gave a most delightful and fashionable evening party Tuesday evening, February 6th, at her elegant residence, 293 Ashland Avenue, to a large number of her deaf friends.

There will be a fancy dress party at the Rooms of the Salem Society Thursday evening, March 15th, from 7 to 11 o'clock. Ice cream and cakes will be served. Admission, 15 cents, with supper. All are requested to be present at this party. No. 231 Essex St.

The Ephphatha League of the Christian Deaf held its monthly meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cornelius 69 Poplar Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Friday evening, February 21. A good attendance was present. Rev. C. O. Danster of Syracuse, opened the meeting with a short prayer. After the meeting, cake and lemonade was served, after which all took the electric cars home.

Killed by His Deaf and Dumb Son.

COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 4.—James Thompson, a machinist living in a suburb of Columbus, returned home drunk yesterday and drove, with his wife and children out of the house. A deaf and dumb son, 23 years old, came to the defence of his mother, and cut his father's throat with a razor. The father died in a few minutes. The son surrendered himself, and wrote out at the police station a statement of the tragedy.—*N. Y. Sun, Feb. 5.*

A Deaf Mute Blows Out His Brains.

Busch Station on the Kline near Ashburn in this county was the scene of a Christmas tragedy. Sunday night about ten o'clock, W. W. Winder, a deaf and dumb man and his brother were asleep in their bachelor's cabin near Busch, when the latter was awakened by a gun shot and was horrified to find that his brother had shot himself in the mouth with a rifle. He jumped out of bed and in his excitement started out in his night clothes, but returned and dressing himself hurried to the residence of Wm. Cherry and aroused him. When they returned the unfortunate man was lying near the door dead. Squire Al Matson held a coroner's inquest, and a verdict of suicide was rendered. The remains were interred at Busch. Winder was 38 years old and came from Pike county, Ills. His mother lives in Marion county. He and his brother were engaged in chopping wood for Mr. Myers, the Anheuser-Busch manager at Busch Station. The brothers were at Hannibal Sunday and coming home on the train.

The mute was observed to draw his hand across his throat several times and seemed to be low-spirited. He left nothing to explain the cause of the deed.—*Louisiana Press.*

In everyday life we meet with individuals who appear to turn the worst side uppermost in reference to everything; they magnify difficulties, they discover imperfections; they create irritations, and in general they make the worst of everything. If an ill word can be said, they say it; if a fault can be found

